Revenue, under 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 76, for having sold a newspaper, called The Potteries Free Press, and printed on paper not duly stamped. Four numbers of this paper had been published at Stoke-upon-Trent, the nominal proprieter being Collet Dobson Collet, of the Society for the Abolition of Taxes on Knowledge, who have issued it in *Conformity with the practice of the Stamp-"Office, which permits records of current "without a stamp in The Athenaum, Builder, "Punch, Racing Times, etc.;" and with the avowed intention of inviting a Government prosecution, in order that a Jury might deterine what description of news is to be entitled to exemption from the penny stamp. Mr. Henry, the magistrate has reserved his decision. Much, however, will not depend on the decision, for the paper in question is not issued in defi-ance of the Stamp Law, but merely to avail itself of a still doubtful quibble in the law.

The English papers of to-day have a telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople, of March 6th, according to which, Fuad Effendi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been replaced by Rifast Pasha. This concession has been extorted from the Porte by the Extraordinary Russian I nvoy, Prince Menchikoff. The affair of the Holy Places is not settled yet between Russia, France, and the Porte, as L. Nanoleon, highly irritated at the intrigues of Russia and Austria for the prevention of his coronation by the Pope, intends indemnifying himself at the expense of the Turk. In my next letter, I shall treat of this eternally-recurring Enstern question, the pons asini of European Diplomacy.

Karl. Marx.

FRANCE.

The Coronation-Political Gossip-Death of Orfila-Incendiary American Newspapers. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PARIS, Thursday, March 17, 1853.

As we draw towards the 10th of May, the date supposed to be fixed for the Coronation, that ceremony and the coming of the Pope are more and more talked of. It is the general impression that Napoleon, whose determined purpose it has always been to complete the series of avuncular imitations by a Papal Coronation at Notre Dame, has overcome all the difficulties placed in the way of the passage of His Holiness into France, both by the Northern Powers and the Italian Cardinals. From the conversion of the Pantheon and himself, down to the last mass, he attended at the Chapel of the Tuileries, the Chief of the State has abounded in personal flatteries and government favors to the Church. It is said that new and important concessions are to be made to it: most prominent of these are the precedence to be given hereafter to the religious over the civil ceremony in marriages, and in granting to the Holy See an effective intervention in the appointment of Gallican Bishops, in which, at present, it exercises only a nominal concurrence. The Pope will not come directly to Paris. One of the Imperial palaces, Fontainebleau or Compiegne, will be allotted for his residence, where he will receive the first homage of his Majesty, who, in spite of chronology, is become the eldest son of the Church. The coronation fe'the will continue for the edges. for three days, amid great outlay of religious, theatrical, and pyrotechnic ceremonies, and enthusiasm-printed in the government journalsaccording to the customary programme. Keepers of wine shops, restaurants and furnished apartments, pickpockets, and others who live on the public, are looking forward with interest to the occasion and its attendant influx of strangers. I was told yesterday that orders for engaging rooms for the second week in May, were already coming in from England and other

wheres. Meantime, sight seers are to be gratified next Sunday, by an imperial review of the troops about to leave the Paris garrison. On the second of April the city—not the people, but the officers set over them by the Emperor—are to give a feté to their Majesties. The Emperor and his wife ride out almost every day on the public thoroughfares; now to the Bois de Bouogne, now on the Boulevard; one day to visit the horticultural exhibition on the Champs Elysees, which the Boston gardeners would turn up their noses at; another day, to visit their cou-sin, the Duchess of Hamilton, and her barelegged husband, whom the chaste Bostoniennes would turn up their eyes at. The noble Duke dresses and undresses, like Barnum's fat-boy, in a tartan kilt; his blue knees are much admired in the cold weather by passing badauds. Napoleon has his object in view in these public promenades, to take the air and to get up a "pelarity," as we say, for himself and wife. attains the first. The statements, that regularly appear next day in the Court newslively acclamations, &c., are falsepapers, of hoods. Ti There are always lookers on, but not one of them in fifty gives voice to an enthusiasm that does not exist in any part of Paris, from the Faubourg St. Germain to the Faubourg St. Antoine, inclusive.

There is but one decree this week of trans-Atlantic interest; it ordains that a Universal Exhibition shall opened on the 1st of May, 1855, in the Palace of Industry, now in course of construction on the Champs Elysées. The products of all nations will be received. The quinquennial exhibition of the agricultural and manufactured products of France, which was properly to be opened in 1854, is adjourned to 1855 and to be united with the World's Fair of that date.

At the session of the Legislative Body, last Monday, one of the Government Commissioners took occasion to remark that the subject of trans-Atlantic steamers was still under consideration, and that it had been for several months a matter of examination by a Special Committee. He intimated that it was reselved to establish a steam service between France and the New World, but that the French port where its administration should be located, was not yet decided on. The statements of the Constitutional, of which I sent you an abridgement in a recent letter, seem then to have been prema-

The police of Paris have interrrupted no morning naps of correspondents or other politically suspicious persons this week. Here and there in the provinces daily arrests and seizures are made and strict precautionary measures are taken in regard to the amnestical political offenders who have been allowed to come home from Algiers and other places of exile. tice in a country paper the case of M. Brode. tion of other similar ones of It is a fair illust constant occurrence. Four menths ago he was thrown into prison on a charge of having disted the protest of the Count de Chambord-the same that was published in the Moniteur. On the 10th of March the prosecuting attorney writes that at his request the court dethere is no ground for a prosecution, and begs M. Brode to accept the assurances of his begs M. Brode to accept high consideration. Four months of punish-high consideration. Four months of punish-arine of being suspected, and a ment for the crime of being suspected, and a lawyer's high consideration by way of indem-

The scientific world has met with a severa loss in the recent death of Orfila, the world-renowned lecturer on Chemistry at the Medical Schools of Paris. He died on Saturday morning, from Inflammation of the Lungs, after an illness of a few days. A brief biographical notice will be of interest to your medical and legal readers. Matthieu Joseph Bocaventura Orfila was born at Mahon, in the island of Minorca, April 24, 1787. His father, who was a merchant, placed him on board a trading vessel at the age of fifteen years, but soon yielded to his marked inclination for other pursuits, and sent him to study Medicine at Valencia, in 1805. After following with success the course of studies at that University for a short time, he sought the superior means of instruction afforded at Barcelo-

order, as to draw the attention of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, which resolved to send him to Madrid to study there under the most celebrated professors. Soon after, the Spanish government sent him to complete his studies at Paris, where he arrived in 1807. The breaking out of the war between his country and France, interrupted the receipt of the moderate pension of 1500 francs allowed him by the Spanish government. Fortunately, a relation who resided at Marseilles, now undertook to support the young student until he should have obtained his medi cal diploma. He received it at the close of 1811, and as it was not then advisable to return to Spain, he immediately opened a private course of lectures on chemistry. A number of his pa-pils of that day have since taken rank among the medical celebrities of France. The young professor gave three other courses, one of them on legal medicine, and still found time for experimental researches and for recording the results of them in various memoirs. After the close of the war, Orfila offered his services to his first patron, the junta of Barcelona, but the city, unable to pay him a salary becoming his talents, released him from his obligations. a late date the Chair of Chemistry in the University of Madrid was offered to him, but the conditions on which he proposed to take it, not being accepted, he remained in France free to follow a career that now opened with so brilliant He was naturalized in 1818, and was appointed professor of "legal medicine" in the faculty of medicine at Paris in the following year. In 1823, when the Medical School was reorganized, the Chair of Chemistry was allotted to him. He filled it without interruption until Friday, the fourth of March, 1853, when the crowded auditory for the last time applauded their honored master. He was a chief favorite with the medical students, who often broke out into enthusiastic applause of his scientific eloquence-for Orfila was one of those lecturers who had the happy faculty of giving eloquence to science, and that too, not as an ornament, but as an auxiliary. But the fame of a lecturer, committed to the

unfaithful stewardship of memory and tradition, hardly survives him by more than one genera-tion. Orfila has based his on a more lasting foundation. His speciality, to use a convenient French term, was Toxicology. A Treatise on Poisons or General Toxicology, published as early as 1812, commenced the scientific reputation which he successively enlarged and hightened by numerous other works relating to Toxicology, Medical Chemistry and Legal Medicine. His Elements of Legal Medicine, which has passed through six editions, his published Lec-tures on Medical Jurisprudence, and the Juridical Exhumations, which he composed with the assistance of M. Lesueur, and some others of his writings form a body of medical jurisprudence, quoted as supreme authority in the criminal tribunals here. All the physical causes, indica-tions and effects of death by violence, are described and explained, and their analogies with those of natural death marked out, with his habitual clearness of treatment. But this is not His was one of those complete minds whose faculties may be applied with equal suc-cess to a diversity of objects. He filled various civil offices with the ability of a man who had devoted his life to business and administrative affairs. From 1831 to 1848 he was dean of the faculty of medicine. During his term of office, he enlarged the sphere and added in all kinds to the means of instruction in this High School of the world for medical education. He was passionately fond of music. At the age of 12 years he composed a mass that was executed in his native place. His talent as a singer was of a superior order, well known and recognized by masters of the art. One day at a general meeting of shareholders of the Northern Railway, a discussion arose among the principal men charged with the financial management of their great enterprise. The question in debate was surrounded with difficulties. Orfila presents his view of it and proposes his solution of it. The Banker Rothschild, a chief manager of the Company, immediately begged the Professor to become one of its Directors. It was returning home in the rain from one of their meetings held last Saturday week, that he felt the first symptoms of the malady that so soon put an end to his career of active usefulness. It is said, I do not know how truly, that his health had been injured by exhalations from the poisons with which he experimented. Strong and true to the end, the final effort of his dying will was expressed in an order for the post mortem examination of his body-his last contribution to the progress of He has left 120,000 francs prizes for the solution of questions most im portant to the advancement of toxicology and of medicine generally. Other legacies are for the Academy of Medicine, for the School of Pharmacy, for the completion of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy, called the Musée Orfila, and for the poor, who were the objects of his efficient benevolence in his lifetime. His funeral ceremonies were attended on Monday last by a large concourse of medical professors and students and friends.

The preceding day a funeral escort of a different character followed the remains of Madame Raspail, from the Latin Quarter to the Cemetry of Pére la Chaise. The procession received a large accession to its ranks at the Place de la Bastille, and was the most numerous of its kind that has been seen for a long time in Paris. Its numbers have been esti-mated as high as 30,000. I should say 10,000 was nearer the mark. The womanly virtues of the deceased, to which her husband, in a letter dated from his prison house, at whose gates she died, bears touching testimony, and the faith which many put in Dr. Raspail's medical dectrine, and the gratitude felt toward him by the poor for his gratuitous services to them, were but for a part in the motive of their great show of honor to the dead. It was mainly a demonstration of political sympathy for the imprisoned Republican, and of something very like antipathy for the actual Government. In the more unsettled state that things were in a year ago, it would not have been permitted to take place. As it was, the Pelice had it under watch, and a body of soldiery were sent up to Pere la Chaise: but nothing occurred to justify their more active interference. As the procession passed by the Column of July-that eyesorrow of the power of to-day-some one cried chapeaux d bas! and all bared their heads in

silent respect for those who lie beneath it. And yet another funeral comes within the mortuary chronicle of the week, noteworthy as indicating another phase in this complex phe-nomena that we call Paris. It was that of a second-rate actress. Her death has caused more talk than that of Orfila and Madame Raspail together. She was the mistress of the late Count de Camerata, as report goes, and was in some way, according to the same authority, the cause of his chagrin and so of his suicide. But his suicide was a chagrin to her, and so, supping gaily with her acquaintances late sday night, she returns to her apartments, shuts herself up in her toilette chamber and lights a pan of charcoal, beside which she is found lying stark dead next day noon-a text for wide-spread gossip and three days wonder (the old limit of nine days is rarely attained at present) to city quidnunes and argument for a paragraph to the Monday Fuilletonists and foreign correspondents. Esprit du corps, which is strong in all professions, led theatrical people, and curiosity induced others, to attend the funeral of Mille. Martha. The concatenation of love (of the theatrical sort) and chagrin and self-murder of an actress, who was neither ugly. nor old, nor poor, with the love (of the princely sort) and chagrin and self-murder of a Prince, assures her sympathy (of the wordy Parisian sort.) I do not quarrel with it, nor comment on

sort.) I do not quarrel with it, nor comment on it—merely record it.

The German papers tell us that Haynau is

na. There he revealed talents of so brilliant an dead. There are few mourners for his case, and yet it was a mouraful one-the much bemobbed, and, as it seems to me, abused man! What crimes he committed in Hungary, such as violating terms of capitalation, hanging men and flogging women, were committed under direct orders from his Government, in the execution of which he rather restricted than over-stepped their limits. It was as the salucky scapegoat of Austrian sin that he suffered at the hands of the brewers of London and the gentlemen of Brussels. He was only a serviceable knave, not an inventive villain. I remember, in conversing with one of the Hungarian officers who signed the capitulation of Comorn, that he attributed the violation of its terms not to Haynau's will, but to the commands of his superiors; and I remember that, it was said, he devoted a large part of his winnings at the gaming tables of Hombourg to the foundation of a char-

itable institution.

An extremely interesting trial will commence next Monday before the first council of war sitting at Paris. The prisoner to be tried was arrested a few days since. He was the keeper of a grog-shop in the Faubourg Saint Antoine. He is accused as the person who killed the Archbishop of Paris in the days of June 1848.

And now a word on American representatives abroad. I have already made my complaint of the troubles brought on Americans here by that 'intendiary' book of Mrs. Stowe's, especially of the difficulty we have in making the French understand our institutions. But there was one partially satisfactory way of answering their questions, by saying that Uncle Tom's Cabin, was a romance. And this would have served the purpose pretty well, and spared our blushes for the model Republic, if the slaveholders themselves would only withhold their testimony to the truth of what we were willing to let pass as fiction. But they are worse than Mrs. Stowe herself, and their writings are getting to be quoted here quite extensively. The Moniteur, of to day, and another widely circulated journal that lies on my table, both contain extracts from those extremely incendiary periodicals, The National Intelligences, of Feb. 11, and The N. O. Picayune, of Feb. 17. The first gives an auctioneer's advertisement of the sale of " negro boy of eighteen years, a negro girl aged sixteen, three hours, saddles, bridles, wheelbarrows," &c. Then follows an account of the sale which reads very much like the description in the dramatic fueilletons here, of a famous scene in the "Case de l'Oncle Tom" as played at the Ambigu Comique. The second extract is the advertisement of "our esteemed fellowcitizen, Mr. M. C. Goff," who presents his respects to the inhabitants of Ouacheta and the ighboring parishes," and informs them that he keeps a fine pack of dogs trained to catch

Be Toes," &c. It is painful to think that there are men in our country who will write, and that there are others found to publish, such tales as these about our peculiar institution. I put it to Mr. Goff, if he thinks it is patriotic? As a "fellowcitizen," and in his private relations, Goff may be an estimable man, for aught I know, a Christian and a Scholar, and an ornament to the social circles of Ouacheta and the neighboring parishes. But as an Author, Goff becomes public property, and a fair theme for criticism; and in that capacity, I say Goff is publishing the shame of his country. I call him Goff, without the prefatory Mister, not from any personal disrespect, much as I am grieved at course as a writer, but because he is now breveted for immortality, and goes down to pos terity, like other immortals, without titular Goff is in the Moniteur Universel for Thursday, March 17, 1853, on the first part o the fourth column, page second-where he and citizens of Ouacheta and the neighboring parishes, may consider themselves and their fame fixed, embalmed, enrolled, or pilloried, as they choose to take it, for all time. c. s. s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LETTERS to COUNTRY GIRLS. By Jane G. Swiss-HELM. 12mo. pp. 219. J. C. Riker. Mrs. Swisshelm makes no claims to being a mealy-mouthed writer. She deals in home truths, and sets them forth without the slightest circumlocution. If she can beat her ideas into the heads of her readers, she does not make much fuss about the nicety of he phrases. She even protests in her preface against being thought sole to write good English. Perhaps she now and then trips against some of the rules of Lindley Murray and his tribe, but for all that, she knows how to handle the stirring, idiomatic language of the West, in a way to shame the "purists." Her book reminds one of Cobbett. Like him, she drives straight aheadtalks about common things in a common way-is not afraid to treat of homely affairs without dodging-and rings forward a great deal of good advice about matters that are seldom spoken of. The volume consists of letters addressed to country girls, and is filled with racy discourse touching all sorts of rural afairs. Now Mrs. Swisshelm tells the girls to take care of the peach trees-now how to avoid growing old, withered, and wrinkled, fifteen years before their time, like most American women-now not to scrub, and cook and scour till there is no time left to plant a tree, or vine and flower-now that they might be better employed than in killing one-half the traveling preachers with chickens and other fixings. Then she expansates on carpets, curtains, and coloring, wire fence and hedges good uses of soap and water, having and harvesting, tea, coffee and saleratus, city belles, peach butter and catchup. On all these points, and many others, Mrs. ill poeted up, and she tells what she knows in such a good-natured, humorous way, that we dare say she will prove a great favorite, although she is " neither

Addison nor Milton."

The Knickerbocker" for April.

Cheery, sparkling, rosy "Old Knick" holds his own bravely in the midst of the saucy youngsters who begin to elbow him on the way, and bids fair to distance them all in the race for popular favor. This number is full of the right sort of stuff for a magazine, including a plenty of original poetry. We take a bit from a description of a sleigh ride by the "Up Country" correspondent, which, to use a military term, places one in a

scription of a sleigh ride by the "Up Country" correspondent, which to use a military term, places one in a shiver defrets:

'Oh! splendid spectacle of the failing snow, looking at it through the crusted panes, beyond the mimic arts to represent it! I was fifteen miles from home, and with only the light of the young moon aloft, started, is the teeth of the storm, on my return journey through the Highland deflies. A cold wind drove it into our faces, and kept the eye lashes in cautinual motion to wink of the great fakes, which flitted continually "like doves to their windows." My competent and careful guide, it's hands wrapped in militens, his head crouching upon his shoulder, with difficulty glancing from under the rins of his hat, and striving to see through the blinding mist, as asfely guided me over the trackless read as the faithful Mamelake once guided the Emperor over the plains of Russis. Such a journey has its recreation. Tucked in with the skins of buthaloes and of the spotted leopard, and with head enveloped like an Egyptian mummy's, from a loop hole in the moth-eaten woollen tippet I caught easiesying glimpses of snow-pictures, peeping from behind the veil, and falling back to revel in the luxury of their suggestive fancies. All the land-marks were disappearing, the trees put on again their feathery costume, and the aromatic hay stacks, which had been heaped up in the sweltering hotness of summer, were dimly visible, like chase pyramids, under the misty moon. Cold confines the body to a place of anug comfort, but imagination flies, like a Lapland lover with his rein-deer, over the glassy plains. I would not change my meditations in that cold sleigh-ride—no, not for those which I have had upon a summer porch all everrum with sweet vines and clematis; or in a swinging hammock, where, through the mountain gaps; cold cold, cold the wind blew, for there it came over 'the river'; the large flakes combined, and fell into our laps on the skins of the seat which is one and ever to have observed as the tricks;

McKenzie, I saw the Esquimana, wrapped up in furs, standind alone upon a bleak rock; then sating with Parry on the coasts of Melville Island, through Lucaster Sound, in Baffing's Bay, along the shores of Green-land, even to the dreary town of Julianshab. Thence I veyaged in a ship, to see the Knistescaux, and to be drawn in sledges to the trading-stations where the factors dwell, by the docide dogs of Labridor: over the sea again, just touching at the Hebrides, the Orkneys, the Shetland, the Faroes, and at the Luffoden Islands, to winter in Archangel, Archangel, on the White Sea, used to be a place after my own heart. Spitzbergen and Neva Zembla, Siberia and the steppes of Russia, the golden domes of Muscow, that great city. Napolson on the Kremlin ramparts wrapped in conflagration—these passed along like pictures of an hyperborean panorama.

"HARPER'S MAGAZINE" for April, well rewards the attention of its 115,000 purchasers, by the original articles of popular interest, which compose the staple of this number. We have a continuation of the "Notes from the Copper Region," embedying much valuable information on the condition of the mines, with a description and nurserous pictorial illustrations of the various mining processes. This a succeeded by an excellent writtle on "The Mormons, which condenses in a readable form, the most interesting facts of which we are in possession, concerning the history, character, and prospects of that extraordinary people. The paper entitled "France-Her Emperor," shows more sentiment than sagacity, and does not succeed in endowing the usurper with all the evangelical virtues. The selections in this number, which bear a small proportion to the whole amount of matter, are quite attractive. We must not forget "The Editor's Table," which presents an elaborate argument in favor of ghost stories, showing that a "belief in a ghostly life, and ghostly appearances is a part of our very hu menity." It gives no countenance, however, to the current "spiritual manifestations," so called, but sets them down as a species of "naturalizing devilism," tending "to barden, dry up, unspiritualize, and de religionize, to an incurable degree, the human soul." The author seems to be perfectly at home, both with ghosts and demons, and his remarks will no doubt attract the attention of the amateurs in that line.

"PUTSAM'S MONTHLY" for April, which hes just reached us by way of Cincinnati, is a good, resdable, magazinish number, opening with a new instalment of "New-York Daguerrectyped," done up with great spirit by a popular writer, and illustrated with engravings of our principal hotels in all their glory. The idea of running a parallel between Thackcray's Becky, Blanche, and Beatrice, and the late admi rable woman Mrs. Mary Ware, is far-fetched, and at first blush, highly impertinent, but the author of the article on this subject manages it gingerly, and presents s number of five discriminating comments on female character. Mrs. Potiphar's experience in Lent, and other passages in the private life of that exemplary personage, are related in one of her letters, which must have have into the hands of Mr. Putnam by some unfair means. We hear that the writer is in a terrible rage at the loss. The "Bourbon Question" gives occasion to a new discussion of great length, make a Dauphin out of the Reverend Indian Mission my. The letter of de Joinville and Beauchesne's work however, are a quite effectual damper on the pretensions of Mr. Williams, spite of the ingenious special pleadings of his zealous advocate. The poetry in Putnam is of a cerulean transcendental cast, always excepting the commencement of an Epic called "Our Own," which shows-

Own," which shows—
"Tis the easiest matter, in one sense,
"To write very palpable nonsense,"
though it must be confessed, the "topsy turvy, head
over heels, unmeaning folly," betrays a wise brain under the jester's mask. The remainder of the number
presents a due mixture of grave and gay.

presents a due mixture of grave and gay.

P* SKETCHES OF A JOURNEY IN CHILL, AND THE ABGENTINE PROVINCES IN 1849," by Lieut. ISAAC G. STRAIN. A personal narrative of a journey across the South American continent, from Valparaiso to Rio de Janeiro, describing the manners and customs of the people, the local scenery, and the mode of travel, together with a brief history of Chili. The author is not a skilful or interesting writer, but his book contains considerable information on South American politics, geography and history. (12200-pp. 2005. J.C. Riker.)

An illustrated edition of Gray's "Elegy IN a Country Church Yard" is published in Boston by Moses A. Dow, and sold by Dexter & Co. It appears to have been suggested by Mr. Webster's calling for the poem on his death-bed, and is accordingly embellished with a portrait of the deceased statesman, and contains a sketch of his life.

CITY ITEMS.

The weather on Saturday was of the recent disagreeable order; a gusty day, filling the atmosphere with blinding clouds of dust, which rendered out-of-door occupations as horrible as ever. Yesterday the pestilence was less annoying; fewer wheels and boofs were abroad, and the wind was not so violent; yet, occasionally a gust would puff up a cloud sufficient to remind us upon that one sacred day of the miseries of the secular siex. There was a trifle of rain during the evening, an article which in these days of dirt is always joyfully welcomed. At midnight, the rain had got the dust fairly down, and was making most beautiful mud of it. No matter; anything but dust.

ENTERTAINMENTS.—Father Gavazziwill lecture at the Tabernacle to-night upon "The Popedom, and the Temporal power of the Pope."

—Dr. Wirting lectures on "Digestion," &c., this

evening, at the Brooklyn Institute.

—Prof. Williams lectures and experiments on "Mental Alchemy" this evening, at No. 450 Broadway.

-At Ninlo's, to night, "Il Barbière di Seviglia," by the Alboni Opera Troupe. -At the BROADWAY, J. Howard Payne's tragedy of "Brutas, or the Fall of Tarquin," by Mr. Forrest and

"Brutas, or the Fall of Tarquin," by Mr. Forrest and the Company. Also, "To Paris and Back for £5." —At Burron's for one night only, the remarkably popular piece entitled "Paris and London." Also, "Froor Pillicoddy." Mr. Burton in both pieces.

"Proof Pinicoddy, Nr. Burton in both pieces.

—At Wallack's, "Faint Heart never Won Fair Lady," Miss Keene as the Dutchess; and "The Rivals," by Blake, Leeter, Brougham, Walcot, Hale, Mason, Miss Keene, Mrs. Blake, &c.

—At the St. GHARLES, a new local Drama entitled "Eveleen Wilson" by the whole company. Previous to which "Ugolina," by J. R. Scott. Concluding with the "Lottery Ticket."

—At Barkum's, in the afternoon, "Fortune's Frolic" and "Domestic Jars." In the evening "The Six Degrees of Crime," by C. W. Clarke and Miss Mestayer.

—At the Cricus, the last week of the season. Extra attractions.

-At Wood's Mineralls, Ethiopian Songs, sentimental and comic; burlesque lectures, delineations, &c.

-Prof. Hilling will reopen his Saloon of Wonders

this evening, with a variety of new features.

-Mr. Owens opens to the public for the first time, at 539 Broadway, his "Alpine Rambles, and Ascent of Mont Slane," said to be very instructive and entertain.

-RISLEY'S fine Panorama of the River Thames remains on exhibition for this week only.
-BANVARD'S Holy Land is still a popular feature of the town.

-Sandford's Panoruma of the Mississippi is exhibited at Metropolitan Hall.

-The Egyptian Museum is a favorite resort for lovters of he curious.

-The Washington Exhibition of Art is open to

the public at the old Art-Union Rooms.

THE OPERA.—The Daughter of the Regiment was given on Saturday at Niblo's, Madame Alboni doing the heroine. It passed off with its accustomed spirit. Nothing fresh in the way of interpretation occurred to

For The Opera to-night will be "Il Barbière." "La Favorita" was advertised, but the continued indisposition of Signor Salvi renders its production impracticable. Mad. Alboni will appear as "Rosina," Rovere as "Bartolo," and Sangiovanni and Marini as "Almaviva" and "Basilio."

The Horticultural Society hold a regu-

call forth particular criticism.

By on the 18th of March for New York, via Jamaica, had not reached Hingston on the 24th. Fears are entertained that she has been wrecked.

The Common Council will commence the April session this afteraoon. A large amount of new and unfalished business awaits their action. Some action will protably be taken in regard to the Gas Contract, which will expire in a few weeks. About a hundred reports of the different Committees for street repairs, sewers, and other similar improvements, remain to be acted upon, and a considerable amount of new business is expected during the session. A large number of petitions have been recently handed in, but not any for City Railroads. Should the Aldermen determine upon finishing the business that is now awaiting their action and expected this month, the session will be a largone.

The Clay Festival Association, of this City, intend to have a quiet social gathering on the approaching antiversary of the birthday of the great Commoner. It has been deemed inappropriate to mark the day with any unusual demonstration this year, in consequence of the recent death of theillustrious statesman in whose honor it will ever be celebrated. Yet the firm and true friends of Henry Clay, during bis lifetime, cannot resist the temptation of assembling on the anniversary of his birthday, to renew the friendly feelings that have always existed among them in their efforts to honor the country by the election of Henry Clay to the Chief Magistracy.

THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND.—The fifth annual dinner of this excellent institution takes place on the 11th inst, at the Astor House, on which occasion Hon, Orden Hoffman will preside, assisted by H. G. Stebbins, the President of the Society, and by J. President Hell, James T. Brady, and John McKeon, Esquary, Vice-Presidents.

The Directors of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations offer a reward of \$200 for the best Design for a Prize Medal, not more than three inches in diameter. The Designs will be opened on the 3d of June, by a proper Committee.

for Mr. Thackeray is in town on his return from his Southern tour. He has lectured at Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah and other places, though he went no further South than Savannah Judging from the reports of the journals he was everywhere most cordially received. He remains for a few days, after which he proceeds to Monreal to lecture there.

Saturday, took out one hundred and eighty passengers, among whom are Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, Rev. Dr. Eutler, chaplain U. S. Senate, Rev. Drs. Vermilye and Vinton, J. C. B. Davis, Secretary U. S. Legation to Loudon, and Thomas Butler King, late member of Congress.

Can any one tell us what Judge Morris has done or means to do with the case of John Austin, whose sentence the said Judge arrested.

Rev. Edwin Cook, of this City, yester-

day entered upon his duties as Rector of St. Jude's (Episcopal) Church, Sixth av.

The R. W. Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F. S. N. Y. commence the regular assion at Odd Fellows'

Hall this evening.

The pews in Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church, Broadway, will be offered for rent this even-

ing at 7½ o,clock.

The New-York and San Francisco Steamship Company have made arrangements with E Mills, Agent of the steamship Uncle Sam, to make the through connection with the steamer Cortez. This arrangement has been made in consequence of the non-arrival of the Union, and will insure a speedy voyage

FUNERAL OF A VOLUNTEER.—The New-York Volunteers attended the remains of their late comrade, Carl Brutterbrod, to the grave yesterday, under the escort of the Jetterson Guarde, and accompanied by martial music. The deceased was first sergeant of Company B.

Funeral of Another Veteran.—Yester-day afternoon the funeral of another of the Veteran Corps took place. It was that of the late Daniel Underhill, Sen., who died in the 69th year of his age. He served in the war of 1812. The procession of Veterans moved down Broadway, at the beat of the muffled drum, bearing their late comrade toward his final home, with due solemnity and regret. They were under the command of Capt. H. Raymond, and wore the usual badge of mourning.

A ROAD WELL WATCHED.—The Hudson River Railroad, 150 miles in length, employs \$25 "flag men," stationed at intervals along the whole length of the line. Just before a train is to pass, each one walks over his "beat," and looks to see that every track and ie, every tunnel, switch, rail, clamp and rivet is in good order and free from obstruction. If so, he takes his stand with a white flag and waves it to the approaching train, as a signal to "come on"—and come on it does, at full speed. If there is anything wrong he waves a red flag, or at night a red lamp, and the engineer on seeing it promptly shuts off the steam, and sounds the whistle to "put down the brakes." Every inch of the road is carefully examined after the passage of each train.

THE RANDALL'S ISLAND BOYS.—To-day, if the weather should prove clear, about sixty of the boys from Randall's Island, who have received a reward of merit for their good conduct during the past six months, will visit this City, through invitation of Mr. P. T. Barnum, and attend his Museum. They will also call upon she Mayor and the Governors of the Alms-

The Hotel Waiters demand \$18 per month for their services. Messrs. Coleman & Stetson offer \$17, but the offer is not finally accepted. We see it stated that the employment of females to wait at table is contemplated by some large establishments. They would be, in much of the duty, quite as available, and of course could be had for much less money.

On Friday afternoon, there were ninetyfive vessels, of various sizes, at anchor in the Bay; and some thirty or forty at the same time under sail.

MEETING OF THE PRINTERS' UNION-Increase of Scale of Prices.—A very large gathering of the members of the New-York Printers' Union occurred on Saturday night, J. Gaay, President, in the

The only matter of public interest was the proposed increase of the prices of Newspaper work, as set down in the scale formed in 1850. After much deliberation the following changes were made:

Morsas Papers Price 1800 Price adopted. Pr. ct. isc.
Composition, regular. 32 cents. 37 cents. 153g
Composition, day only 28 32 144g
Composition, night only 38 42 163g
Per week, regular. \$14 \$17 214g
Per week night only \$11 \$14 274g
Per week day only \$10 \$12 20
This is an average increase of nearly twenty por

cent for all sorts of Morning Newspaper work, but as regular compositors and regular weekly situations do the mass of the work perhaps eighteen per cent would more nearly represent the real increase. Corresponding changes were made in the scale for Evening and Weekly papers. The Book Scale will be the subject of future deliberation.

Mr. Pease, the Five Point missionary, is about prosecuting his work on an extended scale. From the first of next month he will occupy all the buildings on Little Waterst., between Cross and Anthony, with a single exception, for missionary purposes, beside another in Cross-st. They will undergo slight alterations. The "Industrial Home" will then have a front of about 150 feet. These buildings have been inhabited by the most depraved and abandoned characters. Among the proposed improvements is an apparatus for bathing. There are now 140 children is the day school, and the number of permanent residents in the Heme is 115, exclusive of those who live elsewhere, but resort to the Home for employment. Of those in the school, no less than 40 are Italians, who are thus placed in the way to ultimately become faithful representatives of "the true Church."

CHEAPER LIGHT .- The Committee on Lamps and Gas, in the Board of Aldermen have made a report in favor of the trial of the plan of the New York Me tual Saving Gas Light Company. Tota Company was organized September 17, 1802, under an act passed by the Legislature of this State, and it proposes to farmis gas to the citizens of this Metropolis at rates so much cheaper than they have formerly obtained it, as to make it an object of distinctive advantage. The Legis sture confers upon this Company every power to g is to operation, except the privilege of laying its pipe in the City, which must be obtained from the Common Council. The exclusive privileges which have been trocajoyed by the old Gas Companies since the first is duction of gas into this City, in 1823, will expire on the 10th proximo, when no legal obstacle will exist against granting to this Company what it asks. The Company will agree to furnish gas for the public lamps at the price of \$1 25 per 1,000 cubic feet; it will supply gas, of like quality, to private consumers for \$2.50 per 1.00 cubic feet, independently of a further deduction, to stock holders, of 15 per cent. per annum, and of a participa tion in all profits beyond, which will reduce the price to \$3 12| per 1,000 feet, besides the income of the profits. It premises to expend, in the erection of their works, \$500,000 in one year from May next, and will not disture a street until \$200,000 shall have been disbursed. It will expend \$100,000 per annum thereafter in the extension of pipes, or mains, until the aggregate shall meet the wants of the City; and finally, in order to place the control of the Company beyond the charge of monopoly, or the power of individual speculation, it will open three fourths of its entire capital stock to subscriptions from the citizens at large, under the supervision of any Board of Commissioners which the Common Council shall appoint Such are the conditions upon which this company at the privilege of laying its mains. The advantages offered by it, in furnishing gas at a much cheaper rate than the old companies, is easily reckoned in dollars and cents. The precency paid the old companies, by the corporation, is \$1 70 per 1,000 cubic feet, being 43 cents more per 1,000 cubic feet than the offer of this company. The saving in eighteen year, by purchasing the gas of the new company, would amount to the enormous sum of \$644,490, or \$35,805 per annum. This is an item of expenditure, the reeval of which would come very acceptably to the tax-ridden citizens. The company also present for adoption a new mode of lighting the public lamps, and measuring the amount of gas consumed. This object is effected by lateral pipes, moters, and stopcocks, to be placed under the exclusive control of the City government. The meter for a given circuit, being placed in a lamp post, or in some other suitable position, under lock and key, will register the amount of gas consumed by each lamp. By this arrangement each circuit will under the control of a single person, who can let on and turn off the gas the same as in a theatre or a church, & is proposed to place these meters, pipes and lamps under the centrol of the City and be to owned by it. Another advantage of this plan is, that the light of each can be graduated at the option of the person in charge. Each one of those circuits, or districts, which may comprise two or three blocks or more it is suggested shall be placed under the control of the police department, and the duty of lighting and regulating the lamps be charged upon its members, for which they will receive some additional compensation, but which will still make the cost far less than what is now paid for the same service. This suggestion is worthy of attention; for, as the policeman walks his rounds, he can with a flambeau, easily light the lamps, and, returning to the stop-cock, regulate the flame as may be desired. In order not to interrupt travel, the company propose to lay their pipes on each side of the streets, about two feet rom the sidewalk. This will not interfere with the sewers, or with the mains of the old company; and by a new method of coupling the pipes, by means of lead, the disagreeable odor of smoke and tar, formerly so general a cause of com-plaint during the laying of the pipes, will be avoided The capital of the company is to be divided into sixty thousand shares, of twenty-five dollars each. By this means our citizens may become partners for mutual saving in the expense of their gas light, as well as have a voice in the management of the company, the profits of the company are thus put into the pockets of the people themselves. The company are mainly enabled to put the price of gas at the los price at which they offer it, from a recent improvement in the manufacture of coal gas, made by Prof. H. W Adams, of this city, by which 4,200 feet of better gas is obtained from one tun of coal than by the ordinary method of distillation. This process has been patented and secured to this company, so that it is in no feer of competition from any quarter. INJUNCTION ON THE SECOND-AV. RAILROAD .-

INJUNCTION ON THE SECOND-AV. RAILROAD.—
In the case of Gerard Stuyvesant vs. Denton Pearsal, et al. Judge Edwards gave an opinion, on Saturday, concluding in the following words:

I am of opinion, from the reasons which have been stated in the case of Milhau agt. Sharp et al., that the Corporation in making the grant in question, has been guilty of such a breach of trust as calls for the interpolition of the Court, and that an injunction should be issued against the defendant in pursuance of the prayer of the complaint.

Judge Morris dissented from Judge Edwards principally on the ground that no other offer had been shown to have been made for the road. Judge Rosse well coincided with Judge Edwards in the injunction.

We notice that great preparations are making at Hoboken for the summer campaign. The boats are being put in the best order—ferry-houses fixed up and the Elysian Fields arranged in style. The few spring days that have come along, so far, have been taken advantage of by our people to get over to this favorite summer resort. As soon as the weather is of the right kind we may expect a grand ruth for the Elysian Fields. A railroad to Weehawken is talked

Anniversary of The Northern Dispensiay.—The Trustees of this Dispensary met on Friday
evening, at the Institution corner of Waverly-place and
Christopher st. T. B. Hail, Esq., was called to the
Chair, and Matthew Clark, Esq., appointed Secretary.
The Annual Report of the officers of the Institution we
then read by Mr. Richard Warren. The report state,
that a great proportion of the persons relieved by the
Institution, were lately arrived emigrants, and their
being cured prevented them carrying the diseases into
other places, and for this reason the State ought to give
sid to such institutions, and also the City Governmeat,
as they would relieve the Alms House to a very great
extent, which but for them would be overcrowded.
The report dwell greatly on the want of dwellings, and
the great destitution which existed in that part of the
City, and it was wonderful how so many cases there
had ended favorably out of the number attended. The
report dwell much on the necessity of vace nation, is or
der to prevent the spread of so frightful a disease as the
small pox, and complained that parents had neglected
this duty from a dislike to the trouble which the sich
ness of their children had brought on them, as the
even the teachers in public schools when called on by
the medical sttendard; had shown a desire to evade haring the children under their care vaccinated. The report stated, that whether the theory of revaccination at
the end of every seven years would be required or not,
there could not be a doubt but that such would be necessary, the constitution underwent any great change,
as after the period of puberty, and also after severs its
of illness, and that it then became a question of great
moment to censider when every emigrant ship which
came to our shores might spread this disease whether
it might not be constitution underwent any great change,
as after the period of puberty, and also after severs its
of illness, and that it then became a question of great
moment to censider when every emigrant ship which

The following is an abstract of the statistical report of the Incuration.

Since 1837 to this date, there have been 290,995 patient, of whom 23,919 were vaccinated, and of these 2,295 have died; of the whole number 192,359 were native Americas, and 183,837 were foreigners. During last year, 17,351 perients, including 1,796 in the "Minor Surgery" or Dentisery Departments, of whom 1,294 were vaccinated; 5,417 asive born, and 11,914 foreigners. Cured or relieved, 15,361 perit to hospital, 85; died, 94; vaccinated, 1,284; now under treatment, 34. Discusses: Heart and Lungs, 1,961; Head and Abdomen, 1,61; Eve and Ear, 493; Skin, 99; Surgery, 1,394; Women and Children, 2,867; Minor Surgery, 1,764; altended by three Visition Physicians at their residences, 6,590. Treasury, Receipt for the year, 85,786 c5; Expanditures, 85,644 50; balance in Treasury, 8,144 10.

The following gentlemen were then elected Trusters for the ensuing year:

in Treasury, 4144 10.

The following gentlemen were then elected Trustess for the ensuing year:
Flovd Smith, Wm. L. Morris, Alexander Knox, Abraham Van Nest, Geo. Barrell, Clinton Gilbert, Jed. Frys. Henry Stokes, Jeremiah Terbell, Charles R. Whittemare, Mark Stokes, Jeremiah Terbell, Charles R. Whittemare, Mark Stokes, Jeremiah Terbell, Charles R. Whittemare, Philip Reynolds, Wm. M. Vermilye, Benj. F. Wheelvright, Philip Reynolds, Wm. M. Vermilye, Benj. F. Wheelvright, Philip Reynolds, Wm. M. Vermilye, Benj. F. Wheelvright, Philip Reynolds, Wm. M. Vermilye, Edwin J. Brown, John M. Budley, John B. Hall, Mark Spencer, Robert Colgate, George S. Scitt, Edward Field, Henry Van Schaick, Lambert Sef-